

44147

1 Mr G'mark 'd w 513
2 Library



HEALTH
C 15 JUL 57
C.R. 56

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH - EASTERN
COMBINED
SANITARY DISTRICT
OF
WEST SUSSEX
1956

By the Medical Officer of Health :

KENNETH N. MAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

TWENTY-FIRST

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED

DISTRICT

-of-

W E S T S U S S E X

1 9 5 6

By the Medical Officer of Health:-

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Health Department,
Comewell House,
Horsham.

The Area District was re-constituted to include Horsham Urban, Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural Districts.

By Order in Council No. 88325.

This Report, the twenty-first for the new arrangement of Districts, represents the eighty-third for the individual areas.

During the years 1939 to 1943 it was necessary, owing to war conditions, to issue separate Reports for each of the three districts.

I N D E X

<u>Horsham Urban District</u>	10
<u>Horsham Rural District</u>	32
<u>Petworth Rural District</u>	48

WEST SUSSEX NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED DISTRICT

Health Department,
Comewell House,
Horsham.

June, 1957.

To the: Chairman and Members of the Horsham Urban and Horsham Rural District Councils, and of the Petworth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my nineteenth Annual Report on the health of the three districts in the Combine, in which an account will be found of the work of the Health Departments during 1956. This report has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 19/56.

The main event during the year was the formation of the Crawley Urban District on April 1st. Shortly before this date the Minister had suggested that the Crawley Urban District Council might consider uniting with the Horsham Urban, Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural Districts to appoint a joint Medical Officer of Health, a step which would have involved an amendment to the Order of 1936. However the Crawley Council having been reluctant to take this step, it has since been agreed by the Joint Committee of the Combine that my services should be made available to the Crawley Urban District Council; - salary and expenses being apportioned to each of the four districts on a basis of rateable value. No final decision has yet been made as to the future administration of the Health Department in Crawley.

It is estimated that the total population of the area of the Combine in March 1956 was 79,440, that of the "New Town" then being 30,580. The Registrar-General's estimate of mid-year population (1956) within the area of the Combined District was 48,860, while at that time the population of Crawley was 32,300; - although the population of the New Town has since risen to approximately 40,000. Vital statistics are given separately for each of the three districts, but it has been difficult, in fact impossible, to arrive at any satisfactory Birth and Death Rate for the Horsham Rural District owing to the boundary changes.

Questions are sometimes asked with regard to "Corrected" Birth and Death Rates. The highest mortality occurs at the two extremes of life and as a whole females have the lower death rate; urban areas being for the most part industrial centres, have a bigger proportion of people living in the middle-age periods of life, ages at which the death rates are low and the birth rates higher than the national average; whereas rural areas and seaside resorts have a greater number of elderly residents. Some correction must therefore be made for these irregularities of distribution as regards age and sex, as otherwise the rates would afford no accurate means of comparing the healthiness of one district with that of another. For this purpose the Registrar-General each year provides

a figure for the calculation of standardised rates, and the standardised birth and death rates will be found among the vital statistics, being shown as the figure "adjusted by Comparability Factor".

Notifiable Disease

There was a very low incidence of Scarlet Fever during 1956, only sixteen notifications having been received during the year, mostly from the Horsham Rural District. All cases were nursed at home in accordance with modern practice. The Ministry of Education no longer advise the exclusion from school of child contacts in this disease, although adult contacts who are engaged in the preparation of school meals are kept from their work until certified free from infection by the Medical Officer of Health.

Only four cases of poliomyelitis were notified, - a single non-paralytic case in the Urban District of Horsham, with two non-paralytic and one paralytic in the rural area. All made satisfactory recoveries.

One case notified as "non-paralytic" in the Horsham Rural District came from a family which showed certain unusual and interesting symptoms. They were known to have been in contact with a child from London, of whose admission to an Isolation Hospital with paralytic poliomyelitis we had previously been informed. However this visit had been made some six days prior to the onset of the London child's symptoms when back in London. Advice was therefore given to the parents to inform their family doctor should any of their family show symptoms, but the probability of such an event appeared remote.

On the fourteenth day the eldest child, a girl of twelve years, complained of backache but was sent to school. She attended there daily for three days, although still complaining of backache, while on the third day a younger brother and sister, pupils at another school, both vomited without apparent cause. When the eldest child was examined for the first time by her doctor on the following day, it was found that she had symptoms suggestive of non-paralytic poliomyelitis and she was therefore admitted to Foredown Isolation Hospital. Information was then received from her school that on the previous day she had shown evidence of a peculiar rash, but this had been short-lived and was not seen by her doctor or even by the parents on their return home. Two days after this child's admission, her father and an adult lodger complained of headache, backache and mild fever, necessitating several days of bed rest. About twelve days later a brother of six years, who had previously been well, developed a fever and an unusual type of rash suggestive of Rubella (German Measles). He was also admitted for observation to Isolation Hospital but never at any time showed symptoms suggestive of poliomyelitis. Twelve days after his admission the youngest child, a baby of a year, developed classical symptoms of Rubella. Owing to several puzzling features in connection with the eldest child, arrange-

ments were made to obtain specimens of faeces from the whole household for virus investigation. Some considerable time elapsed before final reports were received, but these were positive in the case of all children and the mother, who had remained very well throughout, but negative in the case of the father and the lodger who had shown suspicious symptoms.

Although there is no longer any statutory obligation upon a Medical Officer of Health of a Local Sanitary Authority to maintain a Tuberculosis Register, I feel that such a record is essential if a Health Department is to carry out its duties satisfactorily. Registers are still maintained for each of the districts, but the separation of the New Town of Crawley has involved a complete overhaul of the Horsham Rural register.

A study of Tuberculosis over the last century and more gives some grounds for optimism. While there are many human afflictions which cannot be prevented because too little is known of their causation, the conquest of the last of the great infective scourges of the nineteenth century - tuberculosis - is becoming ever more probable. There can be no question that a great epidemic wave of the disease spread over England and Wales in the eighteenth century, reaching its peak in the early years of the nineteenth, and this high incidence can safely be attributed to the deterioration in living conditions which arose during the Industrial Revolution. Flocking from the country to the towns, the great mass of the people lived in squalid and overcrowded dwellings, passing their long hours of work in dark and insanitary factories. Contact was close and infection could pass easily, while the move to urban surroundings was only too often accompanied by a lowering in nutritional standards. Similar dangers arose for the natives of West Africa who came to work in the great ports of Bristol and Cardiff, and their more recent counterparts, the tuberculin-negative Irish immigrants who move to London and the Industrial Midlands.

While the association between tuberculosis and overcrowding has been proved beyond doubt, poverty has been shown to be an even more important factor. As a slow improvement in housing and general conditions proceeded in the closing years of the last century, the incidence of infection declined and this fall has since continued.

One encouraging feature has been the marked fall during recent years in bovine infection, of which the most reliable indication is given by the numbers of deaths from abdominal tuberculosis in children under five, since the majority of these were believed to have acquired their disease from infected milk. Between 1921 and 1953, the death rate per million in the London area fell from 136 to 4, in urban districts from 336 to 1 and in rural areas from 252 to 12. Here the most important factor has been the extension in heat-treatment of milk and now between 80 and 90% of the population reside in areas where only specially designated milk

is sold. A recent survey of school-leavers in Crawley showed that 16% of the children were tuberculin-positive, while we are finding that the figure for West Sussex children generally is nearly 30%. With the recent extension of the areas in which raw milk may not be retailed, the latter figure will steadily drop. Certainly the marked difference in these findings is attributable to the fact that many Sussex children were drinking raw milk in their earlier years.

Now, the detection of recently infected persons, as revealed by the tuberculin test, and the tracing of the source of their infection, becomes a matter of vital importance. It is hoped that in this area in the near future the testing of all school entrants will be possible. In the majority of cases in this age group the finding of a positive reaction indicates a human infection, usually from someone in the family circle, and it is a most valuable method of ascertainment.

With the prohibition on the sale of unsafe milk, the provision of a good standard of housing for the people, of modern schools for the children and good working conditions for their parents, together with modern methods of ascertainment such as Mass X-ray and tuberculin testing, it is reasonable to hope that the incidence of this disease will be at a low level.

Taking the country as a whole the notification rate has not fallen so steeply as the death rate, but it must be remembered that more thorough ascertainment, including the detection by Mass X-ray of the early case, contributes to the former. Hand-in-hand with preventive measures, the curative services have developed greatly improved methods of treatment. The use of modern antibiotics and chemical drugs, and the great advances in thoracic surgery which have been made particularly in the last decade, together lead to a very different outlook for the person who is told that he is suffering from tuberculosis. Where before he could only look forward to years of invalidism with but a poor chance of survival, the early case can now, owing to modern methods, be given a good hope of effective treatment and permanent cure.

Routine enquiries are made by the staff of the Health Department, primarily with the object of tracing the source of infection, immediately on receipt of a notification of infectious disease. Advice is given as necessary to parents and arrangements made for the exclusion from school of any child contacts for the prescribed periods. In certain cases disinfection may be carried out.

Copies of notifications of Infectious Diseases are forwarded by the District Medical Officer of Health to the County Medical Officer within forty-eight hours of their receipt. Weekly returns of the numbers of cases of Infectious Disease notified are made to the Registrar General and to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Mass X-ray

"When we are told that the death rate from tuberculosis is rapidly diminishing why should I be X-rayed?" is a question often asked.

The answer, as will be seen above, is clear, - namely that the incidence is not showing the same decline. While the death rate has been so greatly improved, in order to wipe out the disease it is essential to find the early case and to prevent it from becoming a danger to others. All forms of tuberculosis are not infectious, - even when it occurs in the lungs it is not so in the early stages and spread can be prevented. At the onset it is often quite symptomless, or the sufferer may merely feel a little tired. If it is symptomless and giving no signs on the surface which can be detected with a stethoscope, there is no other way of discovering it except by X-ray. It must also be remembered that a film may reveal conditions other than tuberculosis for which treatment is essential, so such periodic examination is best regarded as a "health check".

Unfortunately experience shows that a high proportion of those who attend at each visit of the Unit have done so previously, whereas those who have failed to take advantage of the facilities on other occasions are only too likely to stay away again. In recent years the tendency has been, particularly in males, for the apparent age of onset to rise, and unfortunately it is the older men who are so often reluctant to attend for examination. As their disease is only too prone to assume a chronic form, with comparatively slight effect on the general health, patients of this type tend to form chronic reservoirs of infection among their fellow workers.

Food Hygiene

During the year a considerable proportion of the time of the Public Health Inspectors was devoted to this work, for it will be remembered that the Food Hygiene Regulations, made under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, only came into force on January 1st. Periodic visits were made to food-shops, canteens, restaurants, etc. and talks were given when possible to groups of food handlers.

In his report for 1954, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health reported that the number of "incidents" of Food Poisoning during the year had been 6,016, showing a rise of 14% over the previous year. In the following report for 1955, which is the last year available, he reveals that this total has shown a further increase to 8,961. Whereas the sporadic cases rose from 4,880 to 7,626, the "outbreaks" dropped from 1,136 to 612. The report points out that, as in the past, processed and made-up dishes, reheated meat, meat pies, brawn and meat rolls, cold meats, sausages and stews, were responsible for the majority of outbreaks of Food Poisoning which could be traced to specific dishes.

Reference to the tables of notifications will reveal that no cases of food poisoning were reported in the Horsham Urban District, one only from the Horsham Rural and one from the Petworth Rural District.

The case in the Horsham Rural District referred to a woman who had been taken ill with abdominal symptoms less than twenty-four hours before the birth of a child. Two days later the baby also had marked diarrhoea, but both mother and child had recovered completely before the matter was reported to the Department. Bacteriological examination of the faeces revealed the presence of *Salmonella typhi-murium* in the case of the mother.

The case in the Petworth Rural District appeared to be an isolated one, the patient being an elderly man who was taken ill at home with vomiting and diarrhoea. His condition necessitated admission to hospital on the following day, where staphylococcal food poisoning was diagnosed. Enquiries revealed that the man and his wife had eaten pressed pork brawn three or four hours before the onset of his symptoms, this having been prepared at home two days previously. It had not been refrigerated! The patient's wife confessed some rather indefinite symptoms at the time of her husband's illness, and it was believed that she had been mildly affected.

If a genuine advance is to be made in this connection, it is essential that instruction in matters of hygiene should be given during the formative years of childhood. In many parts of this country the giving of such instruction to school children presents serious difficulties. How, for example, can the importance of hand-washing before eating be stressed to children when there is a shortage of wash-hand basins and no hot water? Yet there are undoubtedly great opportunities for a comprehensive scheme of health education in the schools. The ignorance of the average child with regard to the structure and functions of the body, and the ways in which infectious disease may be spread, and of food values, shows a need for planned biological teaching, for only in this way may misconceptions be removed. Experience shows that most school children, particularly in the older age groups, become interested in aspects of human physiology and heredity, first-aid, and in communicable disease. These are all fields in which the Health Department can render assistance.

Diphtheria Immunisation

The increased attention paid to immunisation against Whooping Cough, still a common disease, to vaccination against Poliomyelitis, Mantoux testing and the giving of B.C.G. to school-leavers, are all factors which tend to distract attention from the importance of diphtheria immunisation. Since the National Campaign started in 1940 the objective has always been to protect at least 75% of children before their first birthday, but the report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry for 1955 shows that only 36.7% of children were, in fact, so protected at a year, - less than

half the number considered advisable "to ensure adequate and continuing community protection."

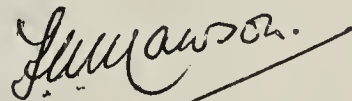
The astonishing drop in the incidence of, and mortality from, this disease is also a factor. It is not always easy to persuade parents of the need of such protection when neither they, their families nor their friends have ever suffered from it, and have perhaps never heard of a case. So it is of vital importance to remember that during the decade 1930-1939 the annual average notification of Diphtheria in England and Wales was 58,000, with about 2,800 deaths each year. The fact that in 1955 there were only 155 corrected notifications, with 13 deaths, should not be regarded with complacency. Unless the present level of immunisation is not only maintained but improved, this dread disease may yet return.

Details of the children protected in each district during 1956 will be found in the appropriate sections.

My thanks are due to the Senior Public Health Inspectors and their staffs for their help and co-operation in the work of the Departments, and to my Secretary, Miss Heydon, who has been responsible for the typing of this report. As in previous years, by kind permission of the Clerk to the Horsham Rural District Council, this report has been duplicated on the Multilith Machine, and thus the high cost of printing was again avoided.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1956Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1956

Area (Acres)	.. .. .	1,891
Population at Census, 1951	.. .. .	16,682
Estimated resident population, mid-1956	.. .. .	17,830
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1956) according to the Rate Books	.. .. .	5,819
Rateable Value (31st December, 1956)	.. .. .	£332,709
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	.. .. .	£1,330

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live Births (Legitimate...	262	131	131	) Birth Rate 15.1 per 1,000
(Illegitimate.	7	2	5	) estimated R.P. in mid-1956.
Still Births	4	1	3	) Rate per 1,000 total births
				) = 14.87
Deaths	238	127	111	Crude Death Rate = 13.35
England & Wales Birth Rate = 15.7				Death Rate = 11.7
Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 16.3				
Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 11.21				
West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 13.34				Death Rate = 14.71
Deaths from Puerperal Causes: (Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion)				

DeathsRate per 1,000 Total Births

0

0.00

During the year, three male and four female infants, died before a year. All were legitimate children.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	26.02
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	26.72
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0.00
(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales	23.9)

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Continued):

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	40 (38)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 (0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0 (0)

(Figures in brackets refer to 1955).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (0)	0 (0)
2. Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (0)
3. Syphilitic Disease	0 (0)	0 (0)
4. Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5. Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6. Meningococcal Infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8. Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1 (0)	0 (0)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1 (2)	2 (3)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7 (7)	1 (3)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	7 (2)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	2 (4)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	11(11)	9 (6)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1 (1)	0 (1)
16. Diabetes	0 (1)	1 (3)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	19(15)	24(20)
18. Coronary disease, angina	22(13)	11 (9)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2 (2)	5 (5)
20. Other heart disease	14(22)	14(18)
21. Other circulatory disease	4 (1)	2 (1)
22. Influenza	0 (1)	0 (0)
23. Pneumonia	9 (3)	5 (4)
24. Bronchitis	15(21)	5 (6)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1 (1)	0 (0)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4 (4)	3 (0)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0 (0)	0 (0)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2 (4)	3 (0)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1 (0)	0 (0)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0 (0)	0 (0)
31. Congenital malformations	0 (0)	1 (0)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6(10)	10 (9)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3 (0)	1 (0)
34. All other accidents	4 (2)	5 (3)
35. Suicide	0 (1)	0 (1)
36. Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)

ALL CAUSES:127111

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1936-1956

Year	Est. Population	NO. OF BIRTHS						Birth Rate	No. of Deaths			Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	National Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate									
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total			
1936	14,520	94	103	197	7	9	16	14.66	109	85	194	13.36	46.9	19
1937	14,770	107	108	215	4	2	6	14.96	99	111	210	14.22	54.30	11
1938	14,880	98	88	186	8	4	12	13.31	94	85	179	12.03	30.30	19
1939	15,860	87	107	194	3	5	8	13.28	96	88	184	11.6	14.85	18
1940	16,540	92	109	201	4	3	7	12.63	143	113	256	15.47	50.23	-48
1941	17,210	120	89	209	9	5	14	12.95	109	121	230	13.36	58.3	-7
1942	16,490	116	116	232	13	9	22	15.4	108	105	213	12.9	39.3	41
1943	15,970	131	116	247	16	18	34	17.59	96	102	198	12.64	14.23	83
1944	15,310	136	130	266	14	27	41	20.05	110	98	208	13.58	42.34	99
1945	15,420	110	118	228	16	8	24	16.33	101	119	220	14.26	31.74	32
1946	16,590	124	138	262	11	13	24	17.23	109	112	221	13.32	31.69	65
1947	16,810	157	164	321	11	5	16	20.04	106	106	212	12.61	21.06	125
1948	16,420	138	123	262	5	8	13	16.76	92	105	197	11.99	21.81	78
1949	17,260	123	99	222	2	9	11	13.50	115	123	238	13.73	17.16	-5
1950	17,240	114	109	223	5	4	9	13.46	111	115	226	13.11	12.97	6
1951	16,890	102	107	209	1	4	5	12.66	112	139	251	14.86	28.04	-37
1952	16,810	103	100	203	4	4	8	12.55	104	126	230	13.68	18.96	-19
1953	16,810	110	100	210	4	2	6	12.85	104	124	228	13.56	18.69	-12
1954	17,040	105	107	212	6	7	13	13.20	90	111	201	11.79	26.66	11
1955	17,210	92	120	212	1	3	4	12.5	122	98	220	12.78	13.89	-4
1956	17,830	131	131	262	2	5	7	15.1	127	111	238	13.35	26.02	31

Birth and Death Rates shown in above table have not been corrected by "Comparability Factor". This figure was not available for the years 1938 to 1948.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The town of Horsham is a prosperous market and industrial centre in the Weald of Sussex, being the main shopping and amusement centre for the surrounding populous rural district. There is very little unemployment in the district.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN AUTHORITY(a) Medical:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine and with the Crawley U.D.; also Assistant County Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex County Council.

(b) Public Health Inspectors:

E. Partridge, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

C.H. Street, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

P.H. Watson, M.A.P.H.I.
Second Additional Public Health Inspector
(To 31st March, 1956)
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

T.P. Jarrett, M.A.P.H.I.
Second Additional Public Health Inspector
(From 15th October, 1956)
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

(c) Clerk: M. Frankell.

Most of the public health matters with which the Council is concerned are dealt with by the Public Health Committee. The Building and Town Planning and also the Housing Committee are to some extent concerned in these.

Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. W.E. Jupp (Chairman)
 Mr. G. Vincent (Vice-Chairman)
 Mrs. E.L. Attwater
 Mr. W.P. Harmsworth
 Mr. K.E. Horne
 Mrs. B. Moore
 Mrs. M.G.C. Moore
 Mr. A.V. Murrell
 Mr. W.S. Parsons
 Mr. M.W.G. Small
 Mrs. G.M. Wilton

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during 1956. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified the previous year.

Scarlet Fever	2	(1)
Diphtheria	0	(1)
Measles	14	(382)
Whooping Cough	54	(2)
Pneumonia	4	(2)
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	(7)
Erysipelas	0	(2)
Poliomyelitis	1	(5)
Paratyphoid	0	(1)
Dysentery	34	(26)

The majority of cases of Puerperal Fever notified were among patients in the Horsham Hospital Maternity Unit. The rather strict provisions for the notification of these cases are obviously complied with more satisfactorily when patients are being nursed in hospital than when they remain at home for their confinements.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

Number of cases added to the Register during the year = 10

Pulmonary Males	3	Non-Pulmonary Males	-
Pulmonary Females	5	Non-Pulmonary Females	2

No deaths from tuberculosis occurred during the year.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1956 was 83.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During the year 158 children under 5 years of age and 24 between the ages of 5 and 14 years, received the full course of immunisation. In addition, however, 330 children who had previously been protected were given a "reinforcing" dose.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Routine bacteriological work was referred mainly to the Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. We are indebted to Dr. Stone and her staff for their helpful co-operation. Samples of milk for "Biological Examination" were submitted to the Brighton Laboratory and we are grateful to Dr. Jameson for his help.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The responsibility for the provision of accommodation for cases of Infectious Disease now rests with the Regional Hospital Board, and no longer with the Local Sanitary Authorities. In this area, however, the previous practice whereby practitioners wishing to arrange admission of such cases approach the Health Department has been continued and works smoothly, both in and out of "office hours". Under this scheme the Department is informed of the cases much sooner, while the practitioner is relieved of the necessity of making several possibly lengthy telephone calls.

The following cases of notifiable disease were admitted to various hospitals during the period ending 31st December, 1956:-

Foredown Isolation Hospital:

Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	1
Dysentery	2

Swandean Isolation Hospital

Dysentery.....	1
----------------	---

Burgess Hill Isolation Hospital

Dysentery	1
-----------------	---

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Acts:-

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Number of Notices complied with:-

Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

INSPECTIONS ETC.

Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Complaints remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	112

Factories

Number on Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Number of Defects found	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Number of Defects remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Outworkers Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Moveable Dwellings

Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Defects found and remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	-

There are no Offensive Trades in the District.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Material Act, 1951.

No premises are licensed or registered under this Act.
There are two premises in the District where repairs are carried out and Rag Flock used.

Public House Conveniences

Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Defects found	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Defects remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Common Lodging House

Registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Defects found	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defects remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Sanitary Inspections of the District (Continued):Notifiable Disease

Visits and Enquiry into Notifiable Disease	..	..	97
Rooms Disinfected	.. .. .	..	-
Books Disinfected	.. .. .	..	13

Drainage

Visits	.. .. .	..	181
Drains repaired and tested	.. .. .	..	8
New Drains laid and tested	.. .. .	..	3
Drains cleared	.. .. .	..	40
Premises connected to sewer	.. .. .	..	2

Dustbins Provided

Number provided	.. .. .	..	38
Number provided by Owners	.. .. .	..	16
Number provided by Occupiers	.. .. .	..	9
Number provided by Owner/Occupiers	.. .. .	..	13
Number provided by the Council in default	.. .. .	..	-

Water

Number of samples taken from the town's supply	..	174
(For particulars see page 27)		
Premises connected to Water Supply	.. .. .	0

Female Domestic Servants' Agencies

Number Registered	.. .. .	..	2
Number of Inspections	.. .. .	..	2

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Number of Complaints received	.. .. .	..	178
Number of Properties Inspected	.. .. .	..	3550
Total Number of Visits	.. .. .	..	6340

Action Taken

Poisoning	.. .. .	..	284
Structural work necessary	.. .. .	..	4

Eradication of Vermin

Number of visits in connection with vermin	.. .. .	7
Number of rooms treated for vermin	.. .. .	21

Sanitary Inspections of the District (Continued)PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Four pet shops within the District are licensed in this respect.

Ten visits and inspections were carried out during the year by the Public Health Inspectors, who are appointed as Inspectors for the purpose of this Act.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

All industrial chimneys in the District have been kept under regular observation and there has been little cause for complaint.

One hundred and ninety-one visits and inspections have been made and advice given.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMILK

Number of Dairies Registered	2
Number of Visits made	17
Number of Distributors Registered	22
Number of Visits made	2

Licences Issued

Tuberculin Tested	5
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary)	1
Pasteurised	11
Sterilised	20

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955

The Regulations came into operation, together with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, on the 1st January, 1956, although certain of the regulations (dealing with construction of equipment, water supply, wash hand basins, accommodation for clothing, facilities for washing food and equipment, food room communicating with sleeping place, control of temperature for certain foods, supply of water for stalls and transport of meals) did not become operative until the 1st July, 1956.

In order that occupiers of food premises might become acquainted with the requirements, a copy of the Regulations was delivered to each occupier by a Public Health Inspector, and where possible the Inspector gave a brief outline of the contents as they affected the particular person and premises, stating that a further visit would be made at a later date.

Inspection and Supervision of Food (Continued)Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 (Continued)

As a result some traders quickly asked advice as to what was necessary in order to bring their premises into conformity. Detailed surveys are now being carried out of the various premises.

There are 274 Food Premises in the District and 602 visits were paid to them during the year. Details are given below:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. in District</u>	<u>No. of Visits.</u>
Grocers and General Stores	72	168
Bakers and Confectioners	43	52
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	28	83
Canteens	5	12
School Kitchens	11	18
Places of Public Entertainment	4	12
Hotels and Public Houses	31	68
Clubs	6	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	39	38
Butchers	19	52
Fishmongers and Fried Fish Shops	12	11
Wine Merchants	4	6
Markets	3	76
Mineral Water Manufacturer	1	6
Miller	1	0
TOTAL:		602

The following table sets out the defects and deficiencies found, and those remedied:-

Inspection and Supervision of Food (Continued)Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 (Continued)

<u>Defect/Deficiencies</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Defective equipment	21	8
Insufficient protection of foodstuffs	3	3
Defective drainage	2	-
No ventilated lobby to W.C.	1	-
No "wash-hands" notice	5	-
No wash-hand basin	8	7
Lack of facilities for provision of hot water	5	6
No nail brush	5	4
Absence of clean towel, soap, etc.	2	1
No First-aid box	2	1
No cupboard for outer clothing	2	1
Lack of sink	3	3
Defective sinks	3	2
Poor natural lighting	1	-
Dirty walls and ceilings	12	5
Uneven and defective floors	2	1
Defective walls and ceilings	3	1
Defective dustbin	1	1
Stall - name and address not affixed	2	2
TOTALS:		46

Seventeen Shops Act defects were found and remedied.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955Section 16Premises Registered for Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Foods, etc.

Number of Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Number of Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	49

Type of PremisesRegistered

Butcher
Butcher
Grocers
Grocer
Butcher

Sausages and Potted Meat
Sausages
Sausages and Potted Meat
Ham
Sausages

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Continued)Type of PremisesRegistered

Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Grocer	Sausages and Cooked Meat
Butcher	Sausages
Butcher	Sausages
Grocers	Ham
Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Grocer	Meat and Pies
Grocer	Hams
Butcher	Sausages
Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Butcher	Sausages and Pickled Meat
Butcher	Sausages
Wholesale Provision	
Merchants	Hams

UN SOUND FOOD

Number of visits to Food Premises to examine food - 86

Total weight of foods other than meat condemned -

14 cwts. 32 lbs. 14 ozs.

List of Unsound Food condemned:

16 lbs. Cheese	15 tins Blackcurrants
211 lbs. Beef	6 tins Salmon
42 lbs. Bacon	21 tins Plums
22½ lbs. Ham	1 tin Jam
13 tins Ham	3 tins Marmalade
4 tins Jellied Veal	47 tins Peas
53 lbs. Sausages	1 tin Raspberries
37 tins Corned Beef	3 tins Orange Juice
320 tins Tomatoes	1 jar Relish
54 tins Apricots	3 tins Gooseberries
58 tins Peaches	1 tin Beef and Gravy
115 tins Milk	1 tin Cream
30 Pies	12 packets Lard
24 tins Crab	1 tin and 30 cases Prunes
46 tins Oranges	1 tin Ox tongue
42 tins Beans	6 jars Pickled Onions

Unsound Food (Continued)

3 tins Spaghetti	1 tin Tomato Juice
3 tins Beetroot	5 jars Rollmops (Herrings in sauce).
18 tins Grapefruit	1 jar Milk Powder
11 tins Carrots	1 tin Tomato Puree
27 tins Luncheon Meat	1 Brisket of Beef
2 tins Strawberries	1 tin Celery
5 tins Stewed Steak	1 tin Sardines
1 jar Pickles	1 tin Herring Roes
11 tins Fruit Salad	5 cartons Minced Beef
1 tin Ravioli	1 tin Rhubarb
2 packets Faggots	1 jar Minced Meat
4 tins Loganberries	1 tin Chopped Pork
24 tins Cherries	121 tins Pineapple
4 tins Mixed Vegetables	24 tins Pilchards
15 tins Soup	1 tin Pork and Beans
37 tins Pears	24 Miscellaneous and unlabelled tins.
1 tin Frozen Egg	

All unsound food is taken to the Council's refuse tip for disposal, and buried. Ham and other tinned meat which can be salvaged is disposed of with other condemned meat removed from the Council's Slaughterhouse.

MILK SAMPLES

Full use was again made of the facilities, provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton, for the biological examination of milk. The number of samples submitted was considerably lower than in previous years, partly through the closing of a dairy, and partly through a reduction in the number of T.T. milks distributed in the District.

Of the nineteen samples sent to the laboratory, three were found to contain *Brucella abortus*. These were of T.T. farm-bottled milk and were all from the same herd. At the request of the owner of the herd a Public Health Inspector of the Horsham Rural District Council, in whose District the farm was situated, took quarter samples from all the cows in the herd, and as a result of this one of the cows was found to be giving milk containing *B. abortus*. It was arranged for the milk from this animal to be included in the milk sent from the farm to a pasteurising plant. A further sample of the milk as retailed in the Urban District was found to be negative for *B. abortus*.

Milk for statutory examination was again sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Epsom. This laboratory is unable to carry out biological examinations owing to its restricted accommodation for laboratory animals.

MILK SAMPLES (Continued)

Of the 56 samples of T.T. milk, 17 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test. Fourteen of these samples were of milk from one distributor. Following an investigation by the Department, the distributor was advised to reorganise his arrangements for collecting and distributing the milk, and further samples were found to be satisfactory.

Details of the samples taken and of the results of the laboratory examinations are set out in the following tables:-

MILK SAMPLES 1956

GRADE	For Statutory and Biological Examination.	For Statutory Examination only.	For Biologi- cal Examina- tion only.	Total No. of Samples
Tuberculin Tested	17	39	-	56
Ungraded Raw Milk	-	-	2	2
T.T. Pasteurised	-	22	-	22
Pasteurised	-	13	-	13
Sterilised	-	4	-	4
TOTAL:	17	78	2	97

MILK SAMPLES (Continued)RESULT OF BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION 1956

GRADE	No. of Samples	Positive for M. tuberculosis	Brucellosis	
			B. abortus isolated	B. melitensis isolated
Tuberculin Tested	17	-	3	-
Ungraded Raw Milk	2	-	-	-
TOTAL:	19	-	3	-

RESULTS OF STATUTORY EXAMINATION 1956

GRADE	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Failed		
			Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test
Tuberculin Tested	56	39	17	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	22	22	-	-	-
Pasteurised	13	13	-	-	-
Sterilised	4	4	-	-	-
TOTAL:	95	78	17	-	-

ICE-CREAM SAMPLES

No. of Samples taken	Prov. Grade I	Prov. Grade II	Prov. Grade III	Prov. Grade IV
41	30	10	1	-

Number of Premises where ice-cream is manufactured - 1
 Number of Premises registered for sale of ice-cream- 68
 Number of Visits made ... - 26

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection at the Council's Slaughterhouse, the Bacon Factory and the two private slaughterhouses in the District occupied a large proportion of the time of the Inspectors, both inside and outside normal office hours. As far as possible an Inspector was on duty while slaughtering was in progress at the Council's slaughterhouse and at the Bacon Factory, while visits were paid to the private slaughterhouses on slaughtering days. All animals slaughtered in the District were inspected.

The practice of notifying the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture of cases of tuberculosis in pigs was continued and it may be of interest to give the details of one of these cases.

In the early part of the year a consignment of ten pigs from a farm in East Sussex was examined post mortem at the Bacon Factory and all the animals were found to have tuberculosis, the submaxillary and mesenteric lymph nodes in each case being heavily infected. The Divisional Veterinary Inspector was notified and his report on a visit to the farm stated that dairy cattle were kept on the farm and that colostrum from the cows had been fed to the pigs. They had also been fed on poultry offal at the previous Christmas. Further investigation at the farm revealed that one of the cows was giving milk containing M. tuberculosis and this animal was removed from the herd and slaughtered.

Disposal of condemned meat and organs.

Following the practice established by the Ministry of Food when slaughtering was controlled, condemned beef is released to a Contractor who provides a written guarantee that it will not be used for human consumption, and that it will be cut into portions of not more than 2 lbs. in weight and sterilised by boiling before disposal. As an additional safeguard the Public Health Department of the District in which the Contractor's premises are situated is notified on every

Meat Inspection (Continued)

occasion, so that the receipt and treatment of the meat at those premises may be controlled.

All other condemned meat and organs are removed by a reputable firm for processing for non-edible purposes.

The following tables give details of animals killed and examined:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	799	104	663	1570	17,805	Nil
Number inspected	799	104	663	1570	17,805	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	11	2	21	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	158	34	3	40	1,626	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	19.77%	34.61%	2.11%	2.67%	9.25%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	2	-
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	25	5	1	-	247	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.37%	4.80%	0.15%	-	1.39%	-

(Continued)

Meat Inspection (Continued)

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight condemned: 7 tons 8½ cwt.

MAIN WATER SUPPLY:

Water is supplied to the District by the North West Sussex Joint Water Board from the Hardham Pumping Station near Pulborough, and regular sampling was carried out during the year with the results given in the following table:-

Taken from	No. of samples	For Bact. Exam.	For Chem. and Bact. Exam.	Satis- factory	Coliforms present.
Star Reservoir	71	67	4	71	-
District	73	73	-	73	-
New Mains	30	30	-	13	17
	174	170	4	157	17

Before new mains were put into service, samples were repeated until satisfactory reports were obtained. Of the 17 samples found to contain coliform organisms, none was reported to have faecal coli present.

On the following page will be found a copy of the report on a sample of water taken from the Star reservoir, Crawley Road, on the 16th October, 1956, for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Main Water Supply (Continued)

All dwelling houses in the District are supplied by public water mains and no dwelling-house is supplied by a stand pipe.

The number of dwelling-houses with a main supply is, therefore, 5,718 with an estimated population of 17,210.

COPY OF REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Date and time sample was taken: 16th October, 1956 at 9.50 a.m.
 Date of receipt at Laboratory: 16th October, 1956.
 Taken by C.H. Street Witness: A. Scott
 Taken from: Tap off gravity main from Star reservoir, Crawley Road.

Chemical Results in parts per million.

Appearance:	Bright with a few particles.		
		Turbidity	Less than 3.
Colour	3	Odour	Nil
pH	7.3	Free Carbon Dioxide	8
Electric Conductivity	355	Total Solids	225
Chlorine present as Chloride	23	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	115
Hardness: Total	170	Carbonate	115 Non-Carbonate 55
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.4	Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	* 0.010	Oxygen Absorbed	0.55
Albuminoid Nitrogen	* 0.036	Residual Chlorine	Absent
Metals	Iron: less than 0.03, other metals absent		

* To Convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Bacteriological Results

No. of Colonies developing on Agar:-

On Agar in 3 days at 20°C	1 per ml.	
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C	0 per ml.	
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C	1 per ml.	Probable No.

Presumptive Coli-Aerogenes Reaction	Present in -	Absent from 100 per 100 ml.
Bact. Coli (Type 1)	Present in -	Absent from 100 per 100 ml.
Cl. Welchii Reaction	Present in -	Absent from 100 per 100 ml.

Report: This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is moderately hard in character and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is free from noticeable colour, of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

SWIMMING POOL

The Council own the only public swimming pool, an open-air one situated in Horsham Park. This pool has a continuous filtration plant and the break-point system of chlorination is used.

Regular weekly bacteriological and monthly chemical samples of water from the pool were taken during the season making a total of 41.

A copy of the report on a sample taken for chemical and bacteriological examination on the 14th June, 1956, is as follows:-

COPY OF REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Date and time sample was taken: 14th June, 1956 at 10.30 a.m.
 Date of receipt at Laboratory 14th June, 1956
 Taken by: C. H. Street Witness A. Scott
 Taken from: Deep end, Swimming Pool, Horsham Park.

Chemical Results in parts per million.

Appearance: Very faint opalescence with a very slight flocculent.	
Colour	Filtered: Nil
pH	7.2
Electric Conductivity	610
Chlorine present as Chloride	160
Hardness: Total ...	...
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	...
Ammoniacal Nitrogen *	0.025
Albuminoid Nitrogen *	0.076
Metals	Absent
Turbidity	0.4
Odour	Chlorinous
Free Carbon Dioxide	3
Total Solids	410
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	37
Carbonate ...	Non-Carbonate ...
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Oxygen Absorbed	1.3
Residual Chlorine	1.7

* To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Bacteriological Results

No. of Colonies developing on Agar:-

On Agar in 3 days at 20°C	6 per ml.	
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C	4 per ml.	
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C	15 per ml.	Probable No.

Presumptive Coli-Aerogenes Reaction Present in -	Absent from 100 per 100 ml.
Bact. Coli (Type 1) Present in -	Absent from 100 per 100 ml.
Cl. Welchii Reaction Present in -	Absent from 100 per 100 ml.

Report: This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance, since it shows only very faint opalescence and carries only a trace of matter in suspension. The water is neutral in reaction, and of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity. These results are indicative of water suitable for swimming bath purposes.

HOUSING1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 24

Number of dwellings (included under sub-heading above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 18

Number of dwellings found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 3

Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 12

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their Officers 23

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1949

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs -

(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -

(c) By Owners -

(d) By Local Authority in default of Owners -

(a) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices -

(b) By Owners -

(c) By Local Authority -

Housing (Continued)4. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1949.

- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given by the Owner to repair 1
- (b) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were fulfilled 1
- (c) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made -
- (d) Number of dwelling houses which were demolished..... 8

5. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1949:

Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made -

6. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:

- (a) Where Demolition Order has been made and converted to Closing Order under the above Act -
- (b) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 10 of the above Act 4
- (c) Where Closing Order has been issued but work has been carried out 3

7. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954:

- (a) Application made by Occupiers for Certificates of Disrepair and issued by the Local Authority -
- (b) Applications made for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair and issued by the Local Authority 4

8. Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants:

Number of dwelling houses inspected for the purpose of Improvement Grant 27

HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT 1956Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1956

Area (Acres)	73,560
Estimated resident civilian population, mid-1956	21,450
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1956) according to the Rate Books	6,612
Rateable Value (December 1956)	£260,569
Estimated Product of One Penny Rate	£1,040

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

In the introduction to this Report, mention has already been made of the impossibility of calculating reliable Birth and Death Rates for the District owing to the change in population. It is the normal practice to calculate such rates on a mid-year population, the figure, which is shown above as 21,450, being provided by the Registrar General. However at the end of March the population was approximately 52,000, and, while quarterly figures are given for deaths, only the total figure for twelve months is available for births.

For this reason, both Birth and Death Rates have been calculated on a "working estimate" of population at 28,880, - a figure which I have obtained from the office of the Registrar General.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live Births (Legitimate ...	502	243	259	) Birth Rate 17.79 per 1,000
(Illegitimate..	12	4	8	) estimated R.P. in mid-1956.
Still Births	7	4	3	) Rate per 1,000 Total
				) Births = 13.62
Deaths: 1st quarter	152	77	75	Crude Death Rate = 11.29
2nd, 3rd & 4th qtrs.	174	88	86	

Corrected Birth Rate = 19.03 (using Comparability Factor)

Corrected Death Rate = 10.72 (using Comparability Factor)

England & Wales Birth Rate = 15.7

Death Rate = 11.7

West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate = 14.92 Death Rate = 13.78

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: (Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion)

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Total Births</u>
0	0.00

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

During the year three male infants and four female died before twelve months. All were legitimate.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	13.62
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	13.94
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0
(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	23.9)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	44
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0

The usual table, giving certain vital statistics for each of the last twenty years for comparison, has now been omitted on account of the population changes.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	0	0
3. Syphilitic disease	2	0
4. Diphtheria	0	0
5. Whooping Cough	0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	0	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8. Measles	0	0
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	0
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	6
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	0
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	11
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0
16. Diabetes	2	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	27
18. Coronary disease, angina	37	18
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	3
20. Other heart diseases	29	46
21. Other circulatory disease	6	4
22. Influenza	0	2
23. Pneumonia	10	16
24. Bronchitis	13	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	0
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0	0
31. Congenital malformations	0	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	8
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
34. All other accidents	3	5
35. Suicide	0	0
36. Homicide and operations of war	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
ALL CAUSES:	164	161
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Apart from two large brickworks at Warnham and Southwater, the greater part of the Horsham Rural District is essentially an agricultural and residential area. However there are a number of small factories in the village of Billingshurst. The main shopping and amusement centre is still the Horsham Urban District, which is fairly centrally placed in the area. Only time will show to what extent this will be affected by the erection of the new "Town Centre" in Crawley.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY(a) Medical:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine and with the Crawley U.D.; also Assistant County Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex County Council.

(b) Public Health Inspectors:

V. Bartrim, M.A.P.H.I., Senior Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

L.J.B. Baker, Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods (Died 6.11.56)

A.D. Batty, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Additional Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene in General Hygiene.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science applied to Buildings and Public Works.

(c) Clerk: Mrs. V. Ballard.

Most of the public health matters in which the Council are concerned are dealt with by the Public Health and General Purposes Committee. Naturally the Housing and Drainage Committee is also concerned to some extent in matters of public health.

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee.

Mr. S.D. Secretan, J.P. (Chairman)
 Mr. E.A. Rheinlander (Vice-Chairman)
 Mrs. J.H.S. Agutter
 Mr. R. Ayre
 Mr. H.L. Blackwell
 The Hon. Mrs. W.R. Burrell, O.B.E., B.A. (ex-officio)
 Capt. W.P. Gandell, C.B.E., R.N. (Retd.)
 Mrs. L. Leapman
 Sir Giles R. Loder, Bart., M.A., J.P. (ex-officio)
 Mr. C.H. Wade, O.B.E.
 Mr. R.E. Wadey
 Mr. C.C.L. Weller

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

The following cases were notified during 1956. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year. The figures in the third column relate to cases occurring in Crawley during the period 1.1.56 to 31.3.56.

Scarlet Fever	14	(19)	0
Whooping Cough	48	(62)	3
Measles	19	(1427)	1
Erysipelas	1	(1)	0
Pneumonia	7	(14)	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	(6)	1
Poliomyelitis	3	(12)	0
Dysentery.....	16	(2)	3
Paratyphoid	0	(3)	0
Food Poisoning	1	(1)	0

T U B E R C U L O S I S

Number of cases added to the Register during the year = 13

Pulmonary Males	7	Non-Pulmonary Males	-
Pulmonary Females	6	Non-Pulmonary Females	-

One female death was certified as being attributable to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1956 was 88.

D I P H T H E R I A I M M U N I S A T I O N

During the year 252 children under 5 years of age, and 38 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, received the full course of immunisation. In addition, 263 children, who had previously been protected, were given a "reinforcing" dose.

L A B O R A T O R Y F A C I L I T I E S

Routine bacteriological work throughout the year was again referred mainly to the Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom, but milk samples for biological examination were sent to the Brighton Laboratory.

A C C O M M O D A T I O N F O R I N F E C T I O U S D I S E A S E

The responsibility for the provision of accommodation for cases of Infectious Disease now rests with the Regional Hospital Board, and no longer with Local Sanitary Authorities. In this area, however, the previous practice whereby practitioners wishing to arrange admission of such cases approach the Health Department has been continued and works smoothly, both in and out of "office hours". Under this scheme the Department is informed of the cases much sooner, while the practitioner is relieved of the necessity of making several possibly lengthy telephone calls.

The following cases of notifiable disease were admitted during the period ending 31st December, 1956:-

Swandean Isolation Hospital:

Dysentery	1
Whooping Cough	1 (DNC)
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	1 (DNC)

Accommodation for Infectious Disease (Continued)Foredown Isolation Hospital:

Pneumonia	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic).....	3 (1 DNC)
Dysentery.....	2

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

NOTE In the following tables the figures in brackets relate to Crawley for the period 1.1.56 to 31.3.56, and are not included in the first figure.

WATER:

PLACE	Samples taken	Bact.	Chem.	Satisfactory	B.Coli present over 3 per 100 ml.
Adversane	11	11	-	11	-
Broadbridge Hth.	1	1	-	1	-
Coneyhurst	11	11	-	11	-
Coolham	12	12	-	12	-
Cowfold	3	3	-	3	-
Dial Post	3	2	1	3	-
Horsham	2	1	1	2	-
Lower Beeding	1	1	-	1	-
Mannings Hth.	2	2	-	2	-
Partridge Green	7	7	-	7	-
Shipley	12	12	-	12	-
Slinfold	2	2	-	2	-
Crawley	(7)	(7)	(-)	(7)	(-)
TOTALS:	74	72	2	74	-

The following table shows the number of dwellinghouses and the estimated population in each Parish supplied with main water:-

Water (Continued)

PARISH	No. of dwelling-houses supplied with Main Water direct to the houses.	Estimated population.
Billingshurst	919	3,400
Cowfold	312	1,154
Horsham Rural	1,320	4,884
Itchingfield	232	858
Lower Beeding	289	1,069
Nuthurst	298	1,103
Rudgwick	398	1,473
Rusper	321	1,188
Shipley	317	1,173
Slinfold	367	1,358
Warnham	446	1,650
West Grinstead	399	1,476
Crawley	(8,137)	(30,000)
TOTALS:	13,755 (inc. Crawley)	50,786 (inc. Crawley)

New houses connected to main supply	143 (272)
Existing houses connected to main supply	32 (-)
Bacteriological samples taken from Private Supply	14 (-)
Number of samples found unsatisfactory	12 (-)

INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Number of notices served under the Public Health Act:-

Formal	14 (-)
Informal	153 (12)

Number of notices complied with:-

Formal	14 (-)
Informal	121 (2)

Complaints received	218 (15)
Inspections and re-inspections	915 (46)

Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

Number of food premises in the district:-

Grocers and provisions shops	56	(50)
Confectioners	13	(19)
Greengrocers	3	(17)
Butchers	13	(21)
Bakers	4	(12)
Fish-shops	1	(9)
Cafes and restaurants	24	(14)
Licensed premises	55	(17)
School canteens	20	(16)
Nursing and convalescent homes	5	(2)
Factory canteens	3	(33)
Clubs, etc.	8	(10)

Totals: 205 (220)

Number of food premises registered under Section 16:-

For the sale of ice-cream:-

Grocers and provisions shops	30	(30)
Confectioners	9	(16)
Bakers	0	(2)
Licensed premises	0	(1)

For the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food:-

Butchers	9	(9)
----------------	---	-----

Totals: 48 (58)

Inspection of Registered Food Premises

Number of inspections 544 (45)

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

The disposal of condemned food, particularly meat, within the Rural District presents many problems and is not entirely satisfactory. A written undertaking is received from the owner of the food that it will not be used for human consumption, - when the food is stained with a fluorescent dye. The actual disposal of material is then left to the owner, and the general practice is to incinerate, or bury and cover with lime. Large quantities of condemned food, such as sides

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food (Continued)

of beef, etc., are usually received by a well-known knacker whose premises are outside this District, and an additional written undertaking is given to the effect that the meat will be cut into small quantities, not exceeding 2 lbs., and sterilised.

Informal notices served	13 (0)
Informal notices complied with	25 (0)
Formal notices served	0 (0)
Formal notices complied with	1 (0)

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56

Of the 205 food premises in the district, detailed inspections of 188 were carried out under the provisions of this new legislation. Approximately 91% of the premises inspected were found to fall short of the requirements of these Regulations, and in each case, a letter enumerating these deficiencies was sent to the person carrying on the food business. In 56% of these cases, compliance was secured during 1956.

Throughout the district generally, food traders and food handlers have shown great willingness to co-operate with the Public Health Department in implementing the new Regulations.

In Crawley during the first quarter, 173 visits of inspection were made, and in 70 cases requests for the remedying of defects were made.

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1954

Number of dairies registered 2 (-)

Milk Supply

Number of Registered Purveyors of Milk 22 (25)

Dealers' Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	15 (15)
Pasteurised	19 (27)
Sterilised	7 (14)

Number of notices served under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949:

Statutory	- (-)
Informal	9 (1)

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1954 (Continued)

Number of notices complied with:

Statutory - (-)
 Informal 9 (1)

MILK SAMPLESStatutory bacteriological examination of milk:

Designation.	Samples taken.	Up to standard.	Below standard. Failed Methylene Blue Test.
T.T. Pasteurised	9 (7)	9 (7)	- (-)
Tuberculin Tested	11 (2)	11 (2)	- (-)
Pasteurised	14 (6)	14 (6)	- (-)
Sterilised	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
TOTALS:	34(15)	34(15)	-(-)

Bacteriological examination for Brucella Abortus

Information was received from the County Sanitary Officer of the presence of Brucella Abortus in milk produced for retail sale in its raw state from two farms within the district.

In one case, since it was believed that the farmer had excluded the animal in question from the herd prior to sampling, 32 individual samples were taken, and these proved to be negative.

In the second case, 128 quarter samples were taken and proof was obtained that one animal was responsible for this Brucella infection. The owner undertook to divert all milk from this particular animal for pasteurisation.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

No. of samples taken	Provisional Grade I	Provisional Grade II	Provisional Grade III	Provisional Grade IV
13 (-)	12 (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following articles of food were examined during the year and condemned as unfit for human food:-

45	(4)	tins	Meat
3	(2)	"	Fish
19	(23)	"	Vegetables and vegetable puree
21	(7)	"	Fruit and fruit pulp
5	(11)	"	Milk
4	(-)	"	Cream
28	(-)	lbs.	Frozen egg
33 $\frac{1}{2}$	(-)	"	Ham
16	(-)	"	Kidneys (imported)
-	(1)	jar	Paste

Outworkers' Premises

Inspections 11 (-)

Moveable Dwellings

Inspections 48 (3)
Number of notices served 6 (-)

Infectious Disease

Visits of enquiry 41 (2)

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Fleas, etc.

Number of visits in connection with vermin 3 (-)
Number of houses treated for vermin 3 (-)

Drainage Work

Drains relaid and tested 56 (-)
Houses connected to main drainage 13(19)
Houses provided with flushing cisterns 8 (-)
E.C.'s converted to W.C.'s 24 (-)

Rodent Control

Number of complaints received 217 (42)
Number of infested premises found as a result
of survey 1037 (37)
Estimated number of rats killed 5089 (1000)
Estimated number of mice killed 353 (120)
Number of rats picked up after treatment 994 (200)

During the year, the Council's sewers were test-baited, with negative results.

Knackers' Yards

Number of premises registered 1 (1)
 Inspections 6 (-)

MEAT INSPECTION

During the year, 397 visits for the purpose of meat inspection have been made to the 4 private slaughterhouses within the Horsham Rural District.

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year, and particulars of meat and offals condemned:

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole
or in part.

	Cattle Excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	366	-	109	1190	334	-
Number inspected	366	-	109	1190	334	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	82	-	-	7	18	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	22.4%	-	-	0.6%	5.7%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	-	-	-	5	-

(Continued)

Meat Inspection (Continued)

	Cattle Excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.7%	-	-	-	1.8%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOUSING

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

Total number of dwellinghouses visited for housing
defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 592 (56)

Houses demolished or closed in the period1. Housing Act 1936

- (a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal
procedure (Section 11) 10 (-)
- (b) Closed under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and
Sections 10(1) and 11(2), Local Government (Miscell-
aneous Provisions) Act, 1953 49 (-)
- (c) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12) - (-)

2. Housing Act 1949

Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections
3 (1) and 3(2) - (-)

Housing (Continued)Repairs in the period.

3. Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts 7 (-)
4. Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice:
- (a) by owners - (-)
- (b) by local authority in default of owners - (-)
5. Housing Act 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Secs. 9, 10, 11 and 16):
- (a) by owners 14 (-)
- (b) by local authority in default of owners - (-)
6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954
- Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5) - (-)

Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954)

Position at end of period

7. (a) Houses retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7 - (-)
- (b) Separate dwellings contained in (a) above - (-)
- (c) Houses licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6) - (-)

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV) - Overcrowding

- (a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year - (-)
2. Number of families dwelling therein - (-)
3. Number of persons dwelling therein - (-)
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 1 (-)
- (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 2 (-)
- (d) Number of formal notices to abate overcrowding - (-)
- (e) Number of formal notices complied with - (-)

FACTORIES ACT 1937

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

- (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities:-

No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
6 (-)	9 (-)	- (1)	- (1)

- (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority:-

No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
60(88)	33(42)	2 (-)	- (-)

- (3) Totals of (1) and (2):-

No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
66 (88)	42(42)	2 (-)	- (-)

Cases in which defects were found:

	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	1 (-)	1 (-)
Sanitary conveniences:		
Insufficient	1 (-)	1 (-)
Unsuitable or defective	- (-)	- (1)
Not separate for sexes	- (-)	- (-)
TOTALS:	2 (-)	2 (1)

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Notices served 2
 Notices complied with -

PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT 1956Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1956

Area (Acres)	45,495
Population at Census, 1951	9,184
Estimated resident population, mid-1956	9,580
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.56) according to the Rate Books	3,088
Rateable Value	£106,739
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£410

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate ...)	119	64	55	) Birth Rate 12.84 per 1,000 estimated R.P. in mid-1956.
(Illegitimate...)	4	3	1	
Still Births	3	2	1	) Rate per 1,000 total births 24.4
Deaths	135	65	70	Crude Death Rate 14.1

Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 14.77

Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 10.99

England & Wales Birth Rate = 15.7

Death Rate = 11.7

West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate = 14.92

Death Rate = 13.78

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion = 0

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

During the year 3 infants, 1 male and 2 female, died in their first year. All were legitimate births.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	24.39
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	25.21
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0

(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales 23.9)

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	22 (17)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 (0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0 (0)

The figures in brackets are for 1955.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1 (0)	0 (0)
2. Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (0)
3. Syphilitic disease	0 (0)	0 (1)
4. Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5. Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6. Meningococcal infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8. Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0 (0)	0 (0)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1 (1)	2 (1)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3 (4)	0 (1)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	1 (2)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	2 (1)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	8 (5)	5 (2)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0 (0)	0 (0)
16. Diabetes	0 (1)	0 (0)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	4 (7)	8 (8)
18. Coronary disease, angina	16 (10)	8 (10)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	0 (0)	2 (1)
20. Other heart disease	9 (8)	18 (7)
21. Other circulatory disease	1 (1)	6 (1)
22. Influenza	2 (1)	1 (1)
23. Pneumonia	3 (2)	4 (3)
24. Bronchitis	5 (1)	1 (2)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1 (2)	0 (0)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1 (1)	2 (1)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0 (1)	0 (0)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1 (1)	1 (0)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	0 (2)	0 (0)
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	0 (0)	1 (0)
31. Congenital malformations	0 (1)	0 (0)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6 (1)	7 (6)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1 (1)	0 (0)
34. All other accidents	1 (1)	1 (0)
35. Suicide	1 (1)	0 (0)
36. Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)

ALL CAUSES:

6570

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1936-1956

Year	Est. Population	NO. OF BIRTHS						Birth Rate	No. of Deaths			Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M.	F.	Total			
1936	8,190	49	59	108	5	2	7	14.04	53	50	103	12.58	26.09	12
1937	8,160	52	56	108	1	5	6	13.99	59	42	101	12.38	52.63	13
1938	8,100	58	52	110	6	8	14	15.31	49	48	97	11.98	64.52	27
1939	8,100	58	46	104	4	4	8	13.8	71	46	117	13.7	35.7	-5
1940	9,490	53	59	112	3	5	8	12.64	58	71	129	13.6	72.0	-9
1941	9,710	56	67	133	1	1	2	13.9	55	58	113	11.6	22.39	22
1942	8,930	85	53	138	8	4	12	16.79	88	63	151	16.9	53.3	-1
1943	8,520	68	61	129	10	8	18	17.25	48	57	105	12.32	20.4	42
1944	8,510	80	75	155	15	6	21	20.68	53	68	121	14.21	73.86	55
1945	8,430	54	56	110	10	10	20	15.42	59	54	113	13.4	23.07	17
1946	8,700	70	67	151	6	8	14	17.24	47	51	98	11.26	12.12	67
1947	9,000	88	65	153	6	9	15	18.66	63	48	111	12.33	29.76	57
1948	10,210	80	82	162	12	7	19	17.72	57	62	119	11.65	22.1	62
1949	9,530	67	69	136	3	6	9	15.21	58	67	125	13.11	27.58	20
1950	9,640	80	78	158	2	6	8	17.01	60	54	114	11.82	00.00	52
1951	9,460	42	63	105	3	4	7	11.84	81	71	152	16.07	44.64	-40
1952	9,410	69	54	123	3	2	5	13.60	60	41	101	10.73	00.00	27
1953	9,360	77	52	129	3	2	5	14.32	52	51	103	11.00	52.24	31
1954	9,450	68	69	137	0	1	1	14.60	71	55	126	13.33	29.19	11
1955	9,530	60	51	111	5	1	6	12.28	53	49	102	10.70	8.55	15
1956	9,580	64	55	119	3	1	4	12.84	65	70	135	14.1	24.39	-13

Birth and Death Rates shown in above table have not been corrected by "Comparability Factor". This figure was not available for the years 1938-1948.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY

(a) Medical:

Kenneth N. Mawson. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine and with the Urban District of Crawley; also Assistant County Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex County Council.

(b) Public Health Inspectors:

Norman Green, M.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.S.I.A.
Incorporated Public Health Engineer.
Senior Public Health Inspector and Engineer.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Public Health Inspectors.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Advanced Knowledge of the Duties of a Public Health Inspector.
Certificate for Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Public Health Engineers.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
Certificate (Hons.) of the Institute of Hygiene in General Hygiene.

J.D. Hackford, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.P.H.E.
Additional Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
Certificate for Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Public Health Engineers.

(c) Assistant Engineer

E.T. Lee (until 12th August, 1956).
J.D. Howell (from 22nd October, 1956).

(d) General Clerk:

Mrs. A.M. Armour.

There is no Public Health Committee in the Petworth Rural District, - the monthly and annual reports of the Health Department being presented at the monthly meeting of the Council.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The district is mainly agricultural in character with dairy and arable farming predominating. An extensive area North of Kirdford and near Wisborough Green is farmed by apple growers who operate a sorting, grading and packing centre in Kirdford.

Residential development is taking place in the Loxwood area with smaller developments in Fittleworth and Bury.

Many of the housing schemes of the Council were completed during the year, notably at Bury, Fittleworth, Loxwood and Wisborough Green. Schemes in hand at the close of the year were at Plaistow and Petworth.

Reconditioning of sub-standard cottages dealt with under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, continued during the year to the maximum of the labour available. Many of these works attracted a grant under the Housing Act, 1949-54.

No routine work to bring cottages up to a fair standard of repair has been carried out under the provisions of Section 9 of the Housing Act. Specific cases have been dealt with as required.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Dysentery	3	(0)
Scarlet Fever	4	(12)
Measles	20	(155)
Whooping Cough	50	(5)
Pneumonia	12	(11)
Erysipelas	1	(0)
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	(1)
Food Poisoning	1	(0)

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During the year 84 children under 5 years of age, and 17 between the ages of 5 and 14 years, received the full course of immunisation. In addition 107 children, who had previously been protected, were given a "reinforcing" dose.

It should be noted that the level of primary immunisation among infants again showed a fall during the year.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

Number of cases added to the Register during the year = 11

Pulmonary Males	4	Non-Pulmonary Males	2
Pulmonary Females	5	Non-Pulmonary Females	-

1 male death was certified as being attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the 31st December, 1956, was 51.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All bacteriological work for the District is now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth.

We are indebted to Dr. Hughes and his staff for their helpful co-operation.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Responsibility for the provision of accommodation for Infectious Disease now rests with the Regional Hospital Board.

The following cases were admitted to various hospitals during the period ending 31st December, 1956:-

Chichester Isolation Hospital

Whooping Cough	3
Scarlet Fever	1
Dysentery	1

Petworth Cottage Hospital

Pneumonia	3
-----------------	---

St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester

Food Poisoning	1
----------------------	---

WATER SUPPLY

About half the public water supply is derived from the boreholes in the lower greensand, and the other half comes from spring supplies near to the pumping station. All the water is brought to one point for settling and chlorination and is then distributed to the three service reservoirs.

The quantity of water available has been sufficient for all purposes and no restrictions have been enforced during the year.

The average daily consumption for the year was 458,025 gallons (1955 - 479,710 gallons).

The chlorination of the water supply continued at the same rate, but, as the spring supplies varied considerably in B. coli content, it was considered desirable that a residual chlprine recorder should be installed so that the quantity of chlorine could be varied as necessary to give a residual reading of .15 parts per million in the water as it leaves the pumping station. The apparatus had been delivered but not installed by the end of the year. Meanwhile a comparator control is used, samples being taken at weekly intervals from all sources before chlorination and from the rising main after chlorination to check for B. coli content. The chlorination to date has been sufficient to give a completely satisfactory supply going to distribution.

Further protective measures have been carried out at the springs and storage tanks during the year.

Drawings for a small reservoir at Plaistow were prepared and agreed in principle by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Negotiation for the purchase of the necessary land was still in the hands of the District Valuer at the close of the year.

New water mains laid during the year were:-

Grove Lane, Petworth. 4" diameter relief main. 620 yards.
Cottage Hospital, Petworth. 3" main. 180 yards.

Fifty-five new connections have been made to the mains during 1956. The total number of properties supplied with water from the public mains is now 3,001, which is 93.17% of properties in the district.

Existing private supplies were inspected and tested and suitable action taken where it was found that supplies were contaminated.

The number of properties connected to the mains in each parish is now:-

Water Supply (Continued)

Barlavington	27
Bignor	38
Bury	211
Duncton	101
Fittleworth	243
Kirdford	301
Loxwood	313
Northchapel	216
Petworth	825
Plaistow	296
Stopham	32
Sutton	59
Wisborough Green	339

The only standpipes allowed are for temporary supplies; for example where dwellings are condemned or are moveable dwellings.

The statistics relating to the pumping station are given in Appendix I of this report.

Sewerage and Drainage:

The most important event in this side of the Department's activities during the year was the commencement of the contract for the complete reconstruction, amounting to a new sewage disposal works, on a fresh site for the South part of Petworth.

The Council's efforts to improve the very unsatisfactory methods of sewage disposal for the greater part of Petworth's foul drainage goes back to 1939, when a Ministry public enquiry into a scheme which had been prepared was arranged for September 1939, but was, of course, cancelled at the outbreak of war on the 3rd September of that year.

After the war the Council's drainage programme was dictated by the more urgent housing needs of the district, so that ten years have elapsed before this scheme could be taken up again on a revised scale and design. It is anticipated that the contract work will proceed throughout 1957 and that the new works will be completed in 1958.

An investigation was carried out in September by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into the scheme for the sewerage of Fittleworth. As a result the Minister accepted the scheme in principle, but asked for some revision in design regarding the disposal works. These were the subject of discussion with the Council's consulting engineers at the end of the year.

A small disposal plant for the new housing site at Plaistow was constructed and was in operation in December.

Sewerage and Drainage (Continued):

All the sewage plants functioned with reasonable efficiency, the larger village works in particular discharging an effluent of very satisfactory quality. Some of the smaller and older of the housing scheme plants are difficult to maintain, and on occasions discharged an unsatisfactory effluent. One of these plants discharging into a field was, at the request of the landowner, altered so that the effluent discharge was outside the field boundary.

More properties were connected to the public sewers at Wisborough Green and Northchapel during the year.

Cesspools:

The cesspool emptying service is continually expanding, - particularly on the Ifold Estate, Loxwood, where every new house has its own cesspool and where the water table in winter is about 18 inches below the surface of the ground. Every effort is made, consistent with due regard to public health, to keep the number and frequency of emptyings to the minimum. The Contractors to the Council for this work have now one machine practically fully employed in this district.

The total number of loads removed from cesspools during the year was 1,595 (1955 - 1,276). The monthly averages for the three years, 1954/5/6 are:-

1954	-	76 loads
1955	-	106 "
1956	-	133 "

The contents are discharged on to land in the district which enables this high average to be dealt with by one machine.

Public Cleansing:

The refuse collection service covers the whole of the District with a frequency of collection of twice weekly in the central part of Petworth, once weekly in the outer parts of the town, and fortnightly in all other villages. The more remote dwellings are visited once a month or when requested, - provided there is a suitable road.

Householders are required to place refuse containers at or near to the entrance of their dwelling and near the road. There are some exceptions to this rule, generally on account of old age or infirmity.

The large rear-loading refuse vehicle has continued to work full-time throughout the year, but since the 1st April has been on a revised schedule. Since then there has been no overtime, except for short breakdowns, and less accidents to the men and the vehicle.

Public Cleansing (Continued):

The Dennis side-loading vehicle has, since 1st April, been working on Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week. It is proposed to continue the schedule of collections on the same basis during 1957. All refuse is tipped into a disused stone pit near the centre of the district but it will probably be necessary to find another tipping site before the end of the next year (1957) as the present one is likely to be full in about 12 months' time.

The statistics relating to both the S. & D. rear-loading moving floor refuse vehicle and to the Dennis refuse vehicle are given in Appendix III at the end of this report.

Salvage:

Waste paper is kept separate from refuse as far as possible, being taken to a sorting and baling depot in Petworth. Unfortunately the market declined and the Council was asked to limit its collection to the minimum, while at the same time the price dropped to an uneconomical level.

Loose tins, scrap iron, rags and non-ferrous metals are sorted at the refuse tip and are taken to the various depots for disposal. Loose tins are sold (without baling) to scrap steel merchants who bale them before shipping to the blast furnaces.

The details of the salvaged materials collected and sold during the year are given in Appendix II at the end of this report.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICTHousing Act, 1936.

Although rather slowly, the demolition or reconditioning of the 389 dwellinghouses, upon which formal action has been taken by the Council under Sections 11 or 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, after inspection under the Rural Housing Survey, is continuing. Where a dwelling, the subject of such action, becomes vacant, re-occupation is not permitted until it has been made fit to the Council's satisfaction. To date, in the ten years since the Housing Survey was commenced, a total of 163 dwellings (118 reconditioned, 32 demolished and 13 converted to other use than dwelling) have been dealt with out of the 389. More detailed figures of progress are given in Appendix IV at the end of the report.

Seventy new Council houses and flats at Bury, Loxwood and Plaistow were provided during the year and more are in an advanced stage of construction at Plaistow and Petworth. Nineteen new houses were built under private enterprise.

Sanitary Inspection of the DistrictHousing Act, 1936 (Continued):

Twenty-four applications were received for grant under the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act, 1954. Twenty applications relating to twenty-nine housing units were approved for grant and in four cases grant was refused.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Act were made to the Council during the year.

Total number of dwellinghouses which were inspected during the year under the Public Health or Housing Acts 54

Total number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded during the year under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 13

Total number of other housing visits made during the year. 147

The following seven dwellinghouses have been made fit during the year as a result of formal action, taken after inspection of the houses during the Rural Housing Survey.

11a, Copyhold Cottage, Bury.
 280, Brinksole Cottage, Petworth.
 Crowspit Cottage, Stopham.
 1, Valentines Cottage, Plaistow.
 Laundry Cottage, Stopham. (One made into two)
 Hurst Cottage, Loxwood. (Two made into one)
 390b 390c, Stopham Bridge, Petworth. (" " " ")

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Institution Cottages, Wisborough Green, have been converted for use as a village hall.

The following fourteen dwellinghouses, which were the subject of Demolition Orders, have been demolished by the owners during the year:-

Beansticks, The Ride, Ifold, Loxwood.
 Oakview, The Lane, Ifold, Loxwood.
 Tangletrees, Chalk Road, Ifold, Loxwood.
 Sherwood, The Drive, Ifold, Loxwood.
 Barnsill Cottage, Loxwood.
 245 and 245a, Pound Common Cottages, Northchapel.
 No. 7, Bignor.
 Nissen Hut, rear Manor House, Bignor.
 147b, Furnace Hill, Ebernoe, Kirdford.
 4, Institution Cottages, Wisborough Green.
 1, 2 and 3, Hampshire Cottages, Wisborough Green.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.Housing Act, 1936 (Continued):

The following two dwellinghouses, which were the subject of Demolition Orders, were demolished by the Council in default of the owners:-

Greenbushes, Hogwood Lane, Ifold, Loxwood.
Marquis, The Drive, Ifold, Loxwood.

Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Details of the notices served and complied with during the year, requiring the execution of works of repair to dwellinghouses, are as follows:-

Statutory notices served	Nil
Statutory notices complied with	1
Statutory notices outstanding	Nil
Informal notices served	9
Informal notices complied with	7
Informal notices outstanding	14

Proceedings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Number of dwellinghouses on which formal action
was commenced during the year 9

Number of undertakings given by owners and accepted
by Council to carry out works to make houses fit for
habitation Nil

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which
Demolition Orders were made..... 6

Number of undertakings given by owners and accepted
by Council not to relet after the expiration of the
existing tenancy unless and until work has been carried
out to make fit for habitation 6

Number of dwellinghouses made fit 6

Number of dwellinghouses demolished
(a) by owner 14
(b) by Council in default of owner 2

Sanitary Inspection of the District.Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Number of dwellinghouses on which formal action was commenced during the year	1
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
Number of undertakings given by owners and accepted by Council not to relet after the expiration of the existing tenancy unless and until work has been carried out to make fit for habitation	Nil
Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were terminated after being made fit for habitation	1

Public Health Act, 1936.

Details of the notices served, etc., during the year requiring the execution of works are as follows:-

Statutory notices served	1
Statutory notices complied with	5
Work carried out by Council in default of owner	Nil
Statutory notices outstanding	1
Informal notices served	74
Informal notices complied with	85
Informal notices outstanding	40

Inspections carried out under the Public Health Act, etc., included:-

Water supply	547
Water samples taken	233
Drainage	203
Sewerage	529
Refuse collection	41
Refuse disposal	58
Public conveniences	96
Cemeteries	38
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	54

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.

Camping sites licensed	Nil
Moveable dwellings licensed	25
Number of inspections made	32

Sanitary Inspection of the District:Public Health Act, 1936 (Continued)Dirty and Verminous Premises.

<u>Bed bugs:</u>	Number of houses inspected	2
	Number of visits of inspection	6
	Number of houses disinfested	2
<u>Fleas:</u>	Number of houses inspected	1
	Number of visits of inspection	3
	Number of houses disinfested	1
<u>Lice:</u>	Number of visits of inspection	1
	Number of rooms fumigated	Nil

Following complaints, visits of inspection were made and subsequent treatments were carried out at two cottages where abnormal numbers of cluster flies were found to be infesting the roof spaces of the cottages.

Two wasps nests, the subject of complaints, which had become established in the structure of dwellinghouses were removed.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, made under the provisions of the above Act, came into force this year. In view of the extensive amendments, a copy of the Regulations was sent to each occupier of food premises in the District, and has been followed up by a visit of inspection when the new requirements were explained and any queries dealt with.

Nine applications for Certificates of Exemption under Sections 16 and 19 of the Regulations have been received. Seven of these were granted and two were refused.

Details of the food premises in the District are as follows:-

Butcher's shops	11
Grocer's shops	34
Fishmonger's shops	1
Greengrocer's shops	1
Confectioner's and sweet shops	6
Catering establishments	17
School canteens	10
Bakehouses	10
Licensed premises	29

Total number of visits of inspection made to the above premises 197

Sanitary Inspection of the District:Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Continued):Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture of sausages, etc.	11
Manufacture of ice-cream	Nil
Sale of ice-cream	28
Informal notices served	97
Informal notices complied with	23
Informal notices outstanding	77

Meat and Other Foods

Licences expiring on 31st July, 1959, have been granted to two private slaughterhouses. An application for a further slaughterhouse licence has been made and in this case the owner has been notified that his application will be favourably considered when the slaughterhouse has been made fit for use.

Regular slaughtering, mainly of pigs, has been carried out at one slaughterhouse only. Every effort is made to ensure that all carcasses are inspected.

Galvanised iron dustbins, provided by the Council, are supplied to each slaughterhouse for the reception of diseased meat, which after being coloured, is removed by the Council's workmen and disposed of by burying at the refuse tip.

Meat Inspection

Details of the carcasses inspected and the parts rejected as unfit for human consumption are as follows:-

Inspected

Beasts: Total number inspected	- Nil
Pigs: " " "	- 139
Sheep: " " "	- Nil
Calves: " " "	- <u>3</u>
Total:	<u>142</u>

Sanitary Inspection of the District:Meat Inspection (Continued)Condemned as unfit

	No.	<u>Part</u>	<u>Disease</u>
Pigs:	7	Heads	Tuberculosis
	1	Hindquarter	"
	3	Lungs	"
	1	Mesentery	"
	2	Livers	Cysts
	4	Lungs	Pleurisy
	2	Hearts	"
	2	Kidneys	Nephritis
	1	Hock	Bruising

The following foods have been inspected at food shops and found to be unfit for human consumption, and were surrendered for destruction:-

Canned Pork	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Canned Luncheon Meat	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Canned Frozen Egg	28 lbs.
Artificial Cream	6 lbs.
Canned Fruit	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Canned Vegetables	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Canned Milk	7 pints.

The foods were disposed of in the same manner as diseased meat.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Number of premises registered as dairies	10
Number of retail purveyors	13
Number of Licences issued to retail T.T. milk	12
Number of Licences issued to retail Pasteurised milk..	9
Number of Licences issued to retail Sterilised milk ..	3
Number of inspections of dairies, vehicles, etc.	14
Total number of milk samples taken during the year ...	63

Sanitary Inspection of the District:Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 (Continued)Results of samples:

(a) Biological Milk Samples:-

Samples procured 1956	41
Samples found to contain M. tuberculosis	1
Samples found to contain Brucella:-	
(a) militensis	Nil
(b) abortus	8
Samples reported Satisfactory	30
Void samples	1

(b) Statutory Milk Samples:-

Samples procured	22
------------------------	----

Methylene Blue Test:-

Samples reported Satisfactory	17
Samples reported Unsatisfactory	Nil

Phosphatase Test:-

Samples reported Satisfactory	5
Samples reported Unsatisfactory	Nil

Where tuberculosis is isolated in a sample, notification is sent to the County Veterinary Officer and prompt action is taken to remove for slaughter the animal responsible, under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

The samples submitted for biological examination are also examined for the presence of Brucella and it is the practice to notify farmers of positive Brucella reports, recommending inoculation as a means of preventing spread of the infection.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Council employs one full-time Rodent Operator. Treatments for rats are made free of charge on domestic premises; in all other cases a charge for time spent and materials used is made. It is worthy of note that there were fewer rats in the District than during the previous year and the number of complaints of rat infestation fell to half of those received in 1955 and a quarter of those received in 1954.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Continued):

Warfarin poison is used exclusively by the Department with most satisfying results. Advisory leaflets on its use are available on request by persons desiring to carry out their own treatments.

Test baiting of the sewers at Petworth, Northchapel and Wisborough Green was carried out in July. No take of the bait was recorded at any manhole and treatment was considered unnecessary. A close watch is kept for signs of rat infestation at the Council's properties, - refuse tips and sewage disposal works, - and prompt action is taken to deal with any rats found.

An investigation as to infestation of ricks is being made by the Ministry of Agriculture. The demolition of two ricks in this District was supervised by the Rodent Operator, and the results were notified to the Divisional Officer.

Summary of Visits and Treatments:

Number of inspections made	3,076
Number of complaints received	54
Number of infestations found	604
Number of treatments carried out	618
Estimated number of rats and mice killed	2,770
Gross cost of the service for the year	£739.8s.
Quantity of bait used	8 cwts.
Cost per rat killed	5/4d.
Bait take per rat killed	5½ ozs.
Informal notices served	1
Informal notices complied with	1
Informal notices outstanding	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of premises registered as factories:-

- (a) with mechanical power 35
- (b) without mechanical power... 25

Number of outworkers Nil

Number of inspections made 17

PETROLEUM LICENSING

Number of petroleum storage installations in the District:-

(a) private	17
(b) for retail sale	17

Number of visits of inspection 110

Two new installations were provided during the year.

Summary of Work carried out after Formal or Informal Action by Public Health Inspector.

New drains laid	23
Drains repaired	8
Choked drains cleansed	9
New cesspools or septic tanks provided	8
Overflowing cesspools cleaned out	12
Accumulations removed	4
Insanitary closets abolished	17
Pail closets converted to water closets	17
Closets repaired	4
New sinks provided	10
Houses connected to mains water	55
Roofs renewed	6
Roofs repaired	8
Dampness remedied	17
Floors: repaired or renewed	25
Staircases renewed	5
New foodstores provided	9
Plasterwork repaired	11
Dirty or verminous premises cleansed	3
Leaking water pipes repaired or renewed	5
Dustbins renewed	4
Wells cleaned out	3
Disused wells made safe	2
Various housing defects remedied	26

Appendix IPetworth Water Supply - Annual StatisticsYear ending 31st December.

	1955	1956
Quantity of water pumped	175,094,000 galls.	168,388,000 galls.
Total time of pumping	6,642 hrs.	6,602 hrs.
Average quantity pumped per hr.	26,361 galls.	25,505 galls.
Total amount of heavy diesel oil consumed	21,740 galls.	21,500 galls.
Amount of heavy diesel oil consumed per hour	3.273 galls.	3.257 galls.
Gallons of water pumped per gall. of diesel oil consumed	5,950 galls.	5,718 galls.

Diesel engines raised a total of	122,944,000 galls. water.
Electric motors raised a total of	45,444,000 galls. water.
The boreholes supplied.....	85,125,700 galls. water.
The supplementary spring supplied	54,790,800 galls. water.
The Haslingbourne spring supplied	28,471,500 galls. water
Number of K.W.H. (units)used for pumping (rising main and supplementary spring)	217,533 units.
Number of gallons of light diesel oil used for pumping (Haslingbourne spring only) ...	1,120 galls.
Number of gallons of lubricating oil consumed	200 galls.
Rainfall for year (recorded at pumping station)	29.73 inches
Rainfall for previous year	27.995 "
Average rainfall for previous ten years	34.004 "

APPENDIX IISalvage - Annual StatisticsYear ending 31st December 1956

Item	Weight				Value		
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Scrap iron.....	15	9	-	-	56.	6.	-.
Light steel scrap..	18	15	2	-	56.	6.	6.
Non-ferrous metals.	-	4	1	8	24.	16.	6.
Bales waste paper..	69	5	2	-	457.	2.	9.
Rags	2	17	-	9	57.	1.	1.
Other scrap	-	1	-	-	5.	15.	-.
Totals	106	12	1	17	£657.	7.	10.

APPENDIX IIIRefuse Vehicles - Annual Statistics

The statistics relating to the refuse collecting vehicles for 1956 are as follows. The 1954 and 1955 statistics for the S. & D. refuse vehicle are given for comparative purposes.

S. & D. refuse vehicle	1954	1955	1956
Average number of loads collected and conveyed to refuse tip per week	11.5	12.5	10.7
Miles run per week	170	187.1	165.7
Petrol used per week (gallons)	26.2	29.4	26.4
Miles per gallon	6.48	6.37	6.26

Dennis refuse vehicle	9 months (Apr-Dec) 1956 Two days per week only
Average number of loads collected and conveyed to refuse tip per week	5
Miles run per week	68.38
Petrol used per week (gallons) ..	8.1
Miles per gallon	8.44

PARISH	Undertakings			Demolition Orders & Closing Orders		Houses Demolished.	Houses altered for use other than dwellings.	Under-takings expired and no work carried out.	D.O's or C.O's in operation and houses still occupied.
	To carry out works.	Not to relet at expiry of existing tenancy.	Houses made fit.	Made by Council	Term-inated after house made fit.				
Barlavington	2	-	1	4	4	-	-	1	-
Bignor	2	1	2	3	-	2	-	-	2
Bury	6	4	5	2	-	-	-	2	1
Duncton	11	-	7	1	-	1	-	4	-
Fittleworth	15	2	6	17	11	4	-	9	2
Kirdford	17	5	6	26	4	3	2	11	7
Loxwood	12	8	9	28	2	10	5	3	2
Northchapel	30	4	18	6	-	4	-	13	2
Petworth	15	14	12	12	-	1	2	6	2
Plaistow	3	5	2	5	3	-	-	1	1
Stopham	7	-	3	6	-	-	-	4	1
Sutton	16	-	7	2	-	-	1	9	1
Wisborough Green	24	7	13	17	2	7	3	9	1
TOTALS:	160	50	91	129	26	32	13	72	22

PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

PARISH	TOTAL NO. INSPECTED	I	Provisional Categories										
			II				III				IV	V	
			No.	No. Made Fit.		No.	No. Made Fit		No.	No. Made Fit			
				Formal.	Informal.		Formal.	Informal.					
Barlavington	20	1	-	-	13	-	-	1	6	5	-		
Bignor	35	6	3	-	20	-	-	-	6	2	-		
Bury	75	6	12	-	45	-	4	6	12	5	-		
Duncton	54	1	5	-	36	-	2	2	12	7	-		
Fittleworth	130	6	9	-	75	-	7	10	40	17	1		
Kirdford	123	10	8	-	52	2	5	4	53	10	3		
Loxwood	155	22	16	-	52	-	12	15	65	11	2		
Northchapel	140	4	6	-	88	-	5	8	42	18	2		
Petworth	319	18	31	-	223	1	25	12	47	12	1		
Plaistow	83	4	5	-	51	1	5	2	23	5	1		
Stopham	29	3	-	-	13	2	2	-	13	3	-		
Sutton	43	1	1	-	22	-	4	-	19	7	-		
Wisborough Green	166	20	15	-	82	-	11	8	49	15	-		
TOTALS:	1372	102	111	-	772	6	82	68	387	117	10		

Categories:

- I. Fit in all respects
- II. Minor defects only.
- III. Requiring structural alteration or repair.
- IV. Suitable for
- V. Unfit and not repairable at reasonable expense. reconditioning.

APPENDIXGENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREAA. By Local Health Authority.

The following is an account of the Services provided, in the area of the Combine, by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In the villages it is usual for the duties of the Health Visitor and School Nurse to be carried out by the District Nurse. In Horsham the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Infant Welfare Clinics are held as follows:-

1. Horsham - at Health Centre in Hurst Road. Sessions are held twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the latter.
2. Horsham - Leechpool Lane. Fortnightly sessions are held on Wednesdays, with a doctor in attendance.

Both these clinics are available to residents from the adjoining parishes, as well as to those living in the town.

3. Billingshurst. The Centre is situated at the Women's Hall, with sessions on the first and third Tuesdays in each month from 2.30 p.m. A doctor attends on the third Tuesday.
4. Petworth - High Street Clinic. Fortnightly sessions are held on Fridays from 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.
5. Northchapel. Monthly sessions are held at the old school on the first Thursday in each month from 2.30 p.m. when a doctor is present.
6. Loxwood. Monthly sessions are held on the first Tuesday in the month, in the Village Hall, with a doctor in attendance.

In addition to the above, "Weighing Centres" are held at Broadbridge Heath, Colgate, Partridge Green, Rudgwick, Cowfold, Rusper, Southwater, Warnham and Kirdford.

Ante-Natal Clinics

1. Horsham Health Centre. Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m.

2. Horsham - Leechpool Lane. Sessions are held fortnightly on Wednesdays from 2.30 p.m.
 3. Billingshurst. Clinic held at the Women's Hall, on the first Tuesday in each month at 2.30 p.m.
 4. Petworth High Street Clinic. A Midwives session is held fortnightly at 2.30 p.m.
 5. Northchapel. A monthly session is held at the old school, on the first Thursday at 2.30 p.m., with a doctor in attendance.
-

A Relaxation Class is held at Horsham Health Centre weekly at 2.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

(c) School Health Service: Regular inspections of children are carried out at all the schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Clinics are held as follows:-

Horsham Urban District.

At the Health Centre in Hurst Road - Minor Ailment, Eye, Orthopaedic, Physiotherapy, and Speech Clinics.

Two Dental Surgeons operate from the Health Centre, where regular sessions are held for the treatment of children with defective teeth. Orthoptic Clinics are held in the building but are under the control of the Horsham Hospital Management Committee.

Regular Diphtheria Immunisation sessions are held at the Health Centre, but in addition visits are made to various schools, when the numbers to be dealt with are sufficient to justify this. Similar arrangements apply to vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

At the Leechpool Lane Clinic, Minor Ailment Clinics are held for school children for cases that can be dealt with by the School Nurses, and regular Diphtheria Immunisation sessions are held.

Horsham Rural District

The above facilities are available to children from the adjoining parishes of the rural district.

Petworth Rural District

The following clinics are available for children resident in the district:-

Eye Clinics are held at Chichester and Midhurst.
 Speech Therapy at Chichester or Petworth.
 Orthoptics at Chichester.
 Orthopaedic facilities at Chichester.
 Physiotherapy Clinics at Petworth as required.
 Dental Clinics are held at various schools and Centres.
 Diphtheria Immunisation at the various schools and
 Centres throughout the area.

(d) Ambulance Service: The operation of the Ambulance Service in the area is carried out by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting as agents for the County Council. Calls for an ambulance are made through the doctor or nurse in attendance on the case or through the police or members on duty in case of accident and other emergencies.

At the Horsham Headquarters three paid drivers and a mechanic are employed, but in addition considerable voluntary work is carried out in connection with the operation of the service by members of the Ambulance and Nursing Divisions. In Petworth there is one ambulance, with a paid driver and voluntary attendants.

The Hospital Car Service for both Horsham and Crawley is controlled from the Headquarters of the Horsham Division of St. John, - another example of valuable voluntary effort.

(e) Home Help Service: This is controlled by the Women's Voluntary Services on behalf of the County Council. The value of this work cannot be over-estimated.

B. Other Facilities.

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services: A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services: Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Horsham Chest Clinic: This is held partly in Horsham Hospital and partly in the adjoining Health Centre, and is available to all residents in the area.

(iv) Veneral Diseases: Patients may attend the Clinic at the Worthing Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Facilities are also available at Redhill County Hospital. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

Royal Sussex County Hospital

Men - Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Women - Tuesdays 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays and Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Worthing Hospital

Men - Wednesdays 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.
Fridays 4.30 to 5.30 p.m.

Women - Wednesdays 3 to 5 p.m.
Fridays 2 to 4 p.m.

Redhill County Hospital

Men - Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Women - Wednesdays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
